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ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also will collect rents for my lands. He will give information generally in any business of this Estate, and will attend faithfully. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Agent of the Trustees.

Smethport, Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the Jewelry house of Mrs. Wilbers, he is prepared to sell Chairs of Most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

The Pilgrims of the Plains.

They climbed the rock-built breasts of earth,
The Titan-fronted, blowy steeps
That cradled them. Where freedom keeps
Her flag of white-blown stars unfurled,
They turned about, they saw the birth
Of sudden dawn upon the world.
And they gazed, they saw the face
Of God, and roamed in boundless space.

And they assembled and did roam
Through leveled distances and round
By spots. They saw the silences
More by and beckon; saw their forms,
Their very hands, of mine in storms,
And heard them talk like silent seas.
On unnamed heights black-blown and brown,
And torn like battlements of Mars,
They saw the darkness come down,
Like curtains loosened from the dome
Of God's cathedral, built of stars

They saw the snowy mountains rolled,
And heaved along the nameless lands
Like mighty billows, saw the gold
Of awful sunsets, saw the blush
Of sudden dawn, and felt the hush
Of heaven when the day sat down,
And hid his face in dusky hands,
Then pitched the tent, where rivers run
As if to drown the fallen sun.

The long and lonesome nights; the tent
That nestled soft in sweep of grass,
The hills against the firmament
Where scarce the moving moon could pass.
Where camions camp, the smothered light,
The silent sentinel at night!

The wild beasts howling from the hill,
The troubled cattle bellowing,
The savage prowling by the spring,
Then sudden passing swift and still,
And bended as a bow is bent
The arrow sent, the arrow spent
And buried in its bloody place,
The dead man lying on his face!

The clouds of dust, their cloud by day,
Their pillar of unfailing fire,
The far north star. And high, and higher—
They climbed so high it seemed at noon
That they must face the falling moon,
That like some flame-lit room lay
Thrown down before their weary way.

They learned to read the signs of storms,
The moon's wide circles, sunset bars,
And storm provoking blood and flame,
And like the Chaldean shepherds came
At night to name the moving stars,
And in the heavens pictured forms
Of beasts and fishes of the sea;
And marked the great bear wearily
Rise up and drag his clinking chain
Of stars around the starry main.

—*Joaquin Miller*

THE PIANO TUNER'S STORY.

"You are a pair of precious young fools, and that's the best I can find to say about you!" said Aunt George.

Her name was Miss Georgiana Anderson, but the sweet abbreviation "Georgie" was never used to her, as soon might one think of venturing on familiarities with a bashaw! Everybody called her "Aunt George," and, as she walked with a measured, heavy tread, like a grenadier, the name didn't seem at all inappropriate.

She was Lizzie's Aunt George—*not* mine. And she had brought Lizzie up in her queer, downright fashion, never giving her a kiss or a caress or an endearing word, yet withal being kind to her after her own way.

I wish I could describe Lizzie Anderson to you as she really was. A little, dimpled, blue-eyed creature, with long, shady lashes, and a shy way of looking at you, like a child, a girl whose voice was low and flute-sweet, and who moved about quietly and noiselessly, like a sweet spring wind rustling the flowers. And only eighteen, too; that was what aggravated Aunt George the most of all.

"I wasn't married until I was five and thirty!" said Aunt George, "but you young people can't be contented without rushing headlong into the vortex. It would be different if you were rich, but, dear me!" and she rubbed her nose perplexedly, "Joe is nothing on earth but a poor pianoforte tuner, and you haven't one solitary penny of you own, Lizzie."

"We shall be very economical, Aunt George," Lizzie answered, cheerfully.

"And you'll have to be," answered the old lady, grimly.

It is my intention to be perfectly frank with the reader. I shall not disguise from him the fact that I had, in our confidential talks, asked Lizzie if she thought Aunt George would do anything for us in a pecuniary way.

"Oh, dear, no!" Lizzie had answered, shaking her brown curls in a most decided fashion. "She always told me never to expect anything from her, and besides, Joe, she has really nothing to give!"

There was no getting over these two facts, taken either together or separately.

"There's one comfort, Lizzie," said I stoutly; "we are young and strong and brave-hearted, and we'll not ask aid of anybody."

"Of course we won't, Joe," said Lizzie, her blue eyes sparkling like dew-wet violets at sunrise.

I did wish, once or twice, that my business had been something more lucrative than piano tuning; but it was what I had been brought up to, and I had a pretty good run of custom on the whole; and, as Lizzie said: "A little will go a great way when you are careful of it."

"You'll see, Joe," she added, blithely, "that I shall make a splendid housekeeper."

We had just seventy-five dollars to furnish our little second floor with; but I can assure you our two rooms looked delightfully cozy, with the red and green carpet and neat stained furniture. Lizzie said it looked exactly like a doll's house, and perhaps she wasn't very far wrong.

"Such a pair of fools!" reiterated Aunt George, in a prophetic mood; "but there's one comfort—it won't last long."

"Why shouldn't it, Aunt George?" asked Lizzie, coloring and smiling in that pretty, flower-like way of hers.

"Humph!" said Aunt George. "If you come to that, why don't the sunshine last forever?"

"So it might if there were no clouds," Lizzie answered, softly.

"Ah, child!" sighed Aunt George, "you're young now, so enjoy it as much as you can. We can't be young twice over, more's the pity!"

So we were married quietly, as became our humble estate and moderate expectations, and went to spend a few days in the country, where I had a sister living on a breezy, old-fashioned farm. Do you think Lizzie and I will ever forget those days, even if we live to be an old as Methuselah?"

It was a November evening when we came to the "doll's house," where the red merino draperies glowed warmly in the ruddy shine of the fire and the tea kettle was singing out its homely lay of welcome.

"Lizzie," said I, softly, "are you glad to come home?"

And she answered, more with her eyes than her lips, "Oh, so very, very glad! for we are going to be happy here. I know it as well as if I saw all the years stretched out before me on a map."

Our first year was very blissful, especially after the baby came to make our lives musical, with his little cooing voice; but after that the hard times came. Not that we repined. Lizzie and I were brave to endure whatever we could bear together, yet it went to my heart to see her growing pale and thin, through sitting up at night to sew and earn a little extra money, because my business was dull. And, almost before we knew it, the bills began to accumulate, and the rent got behind.

"This won't do, Joe," said Lizzie, gravely. "We must do without most."

"That is nothing," said I, laughing, although I felt little enough inclined to be merry, "but we cannot very well do without a roof over our heads."

"Don't fret, Joe," said my little heartsome wife. "We shall not want. Something will be sure to happen."

"But what can happen, Lizzie? The days of miracles are over. There are no Elijahs and ravens in these times."

"Yes, there are, Joe," said Lizzie, cheerfully, "although we don't always know it at the time. There is an order for you to tune a piano up in South street, isn't that a 'raven?'"

And she held the little strip of paper triumphantly up before me.

When I came back from South street Lizzie met me at the door with humid eyes and a troubled face.

"What is the matter?" I cried out, anxiously. "Lizzie—not the baby? Nothing has happened to him?"

"No," Lizzie answered; "he is quite well, and fast asleep, like a little white lamb. But—Aunt George is dead."

"Aunt George!" I repeated, vacantly.

"Yes; she died this morning, and I could not be sent for in time to receive her last breath. Oh, Joe, she was very, very kind to me."

Are we men naturally so selfish, or was I, hunted and driven by want, an exception to the ordinary rule? For I confess that as Lizzie stood there looking tearfully up into my face the first thought that followed the entrance of this unexpected news into my brain was Would Aunt George leave us anything? I supposed Lizzie was her sole living relation, and surely, in all these years, though her income was small, she must have saved something. But I am thankful to remember that I never told Lizzie what was in my mind.

"She was very old, dear," I said, striving to comfort my grieved wife; "over three-score and ten. It is the allotted age of humanity, and you know she had grown to be very feeble."

"And I know she is better off," said Lizzie, "but, Joe, she is all the mother I ever had."

We went to Aunt George's funeral, and her will was read—a very brief document—in which she bequeathed her simple household furniture and belongings to a nephew in Wisconsin, and "to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Allen, as a token of the affectionate remembrance of the deceased, her piano."

A tuneless, jangling instrument, half a century old, with carved spindle legs, ornaments of inlaid brass and keys as yellow as Aunt George's own complexion. I laughed contemptuously when I heard the words. But Lizzie laid her hand gently on my arm.

"It was Aunt George's, dear," she said, softly, "and we must cherish it for her sake. Besides," in a whisper, "think how it will amuse the baby."

And that was the end of all my expectations of an inheritance from Lizzie's Aunt George.

The old piano was duly carted home the next day. If it had been a fashionable instrument, of modern make, they could never have gotten it up the narrow staircase; but it looked quite friendly and home-like opposite the fireplace, its lank proportions covered by a faded green cloth.

I shrank back with a little grimace as Lizzie touched the keys to make the baby laugh.

"Of course it is out of tune, Joe," she said, merrily; "but you'll soon set that right. And I shall rub up my practice again in no time."

It happened to be a very dull time just then; so I had nothing else to do but to take Lizzie's advice; and in just half an hour I had the old instrument nearly dissected, much to Mr. Baby's edification, as he sat gravely on the floor in the midst of the interior developments of the ancient piano.

And now comes the most marvelous part of my story.

All piano tuners know that when you take away the front piece above the keyboard there is a hollow place of considerable extent, in any instrument of ordinary size. And as I stooped to blow the dust away from this place I saw a bundle or roll of bank notes fastened round with a yellow slip of paper, on which was written: "For my niece Lizzie."

"Lizzie!" I cried, breathlessly, "Lizzie!" and she was at my side in an instant.

And, if you will believe me, there were $5,000, the accumulated savings of Aunt George's frugal life; and this was what she had meant by giving her piano to us.

That $5,000 was the starting point of the snug little fortune we have since scraped together; and if Aunt George could know how much her bequest has done for us, I think it would do her kindly heart good.

How Sensations are Developed.

In reviewing a book on this subject, by Thomas Frost, the *Academy* picks out these facts about English circus performers. Circus life is not very different from the larger life outside, and these versatile individuals often lead but a sorry existence until they rise out of the rank and do something different from their companions. They must astonish in order to live, and those that astonish the most will make the best living: so it has been with Van Amburgh, Carter, and other "lion kings," with Leotard, Blondin, and other gymnasts. Managers are sometimes hard put to it for a novelty, and their attempts to obtain one are often laughable enough. Wallett, the clown, and Pablo Fanque, the negro rope dancer (otherwise William Darby), when in partnership together in Glasgow, hit on the expedient of turning an Irish posturer in their company, whose nom d'arène was Valdarin, into a Chinese. The Irishman was shaved, stained, and dressed in Chinese costume, and had the name of Xi hu-chin-fan-foo conferred upon him. His appearance was so far a success that two veritable Chinamen, who had witnessed his performances, took him for a countryman of theirs, but each time they inquired for him at the stage door they were told that he could not be seen. These repeated rebuffs made the honest "Celestials" suspicious—not of his reality but of his treatment by his employers. Thinking that he was held in durance and only released in order to appear in the ring, they went to the police court and made an affidavit to that effect. The unfortunate Pablo Fanque, therefore, was called upon for an explanation, and was obliged to put the Irish posturer into the witness box to declare that he could not speak a word of Chinese, and had never been in China in his life.

A Singular Thing.

A writer in the *Phrenological Journal* says, in referring to a conversation held with a student, he spoke of the astonishing effect the study of the Chinese language had had on the shape of his forehead. Over the eyes and all along the region of the perceptive faculties there seemed to be built on a layer of bone a quarter of an inch in thickness, and about half or three-quarters of an inch in width. "You see," said he, "the study of the Chinese language calls into exercise only the perception and memory. Instead of one or two nasal sounds, as we have in our language, they have thirteen, and it is the most difficult matter at first for an American to distinguish between them." Then he gave examples of those different nasal sounds, but to my uneducated ear they seemed quite alike. "For eighteen months," he said, "we did little but study the language, and during that time my forehead changed wonderfully in shape. It used to be smooth like yours, and uniformly developed, but this great ridge here spoils the shape of it; and the hats I used to wear will only rest on the top of my head now."

Alas! Poor Iceland.

By a letter from Iceland, it appears that, much as the Icelanders love their land, many will have to immigrate or perish, because of the great eruption. Olafsson says several districts of the best part of Iceland are destroyed, ashes lying so thick that it is estimated that 15,360,000,000 bushels of ashes have fallen on an area of 21,000 square miles. There are lava heaps at the spots of eruption as much as fourteen miles long and from five hundred to one thousand fathoms broad. From another source—a newspaper published at Akureyri, in the north of Iceland, during the explosion—we find that the noise of the boiling of the craters could be clearly heard twenty miles away, and an intense red glare filled the sky at night. The writer describes the lava as thrown in a compact column some three hundred feet high before breaking, accompanied by a bluish steam, which expanded and whitened, and rose straight into the air many hundreds of fathoms, in spite of a strong wind blowing.

A Terrible Leap.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the Catskill mountains, says: On the verge of one of these rocky terraces looking down on a plush-like forest a thousand feet below, stood a hale old gentleman, with a straw hat in his hand and his white locks streaming on the breeze.

"A long leap, that," he said, with a smile, as I bent over.

"Ayp, indeed, sir; a tempting leap for a suicide. Only that bed of green looks too soft to bruise a limb or break a bone."

"I came up this mountain a few winter's ago," said the old gentleman, "when the snow was very deep and a hard crust was frozen on the surface. That's the time to climb the Catskills. My companion was an old resident hereabouts—born here, in fact. We walked up that peak yonder with less fatigue than I now feel after getting up this far. He told me that a suicide actually did take place here when he was a lad, and he related the circumstances."

Seeing my interest, the old gentleman went on:

"It was a young woman—a young English woman—who had arrived in this country a year or two before in company, it is said, with her brother, and who, after serving some months in the household of a merchant in New York, came up here and settled as a kind of governess or companion to the children of the merchant's brother, a well-to-do farmer in this neighborhood. She was as good as adopted into the family and treated in all respects as an equal. Once in about every fortnight she received a letter, addressed always in the same handwriting, but post-marked at different places in the West and South. These letters were understood by the farmer and the family to be written by the girl's brother, who had accepted the place of traveling agent for a New York firm. About the beginning of one spring the letters ceased to arrive. The young woman moped and pined. In the following September a letter came and was handed to her in the evening. She took it to her room. Next morning she had disappeared, leaving her trunk locked, and her clothing, except what she wore, hanging from the pegs against the wall. It was not until ten days after that some boys out chestnutting came across her body below there under the trees. In her dress pocket was found the last letter she had received, a letter which disclosed that the writer was not her brother, but her husband, to whom she had been married just before their departure from England, and from whom she had consented to separate until they should by their united efforts have enough money to start them in life together. Absence, in his case, had rusted love. This letter announced that he had married another person. Ah, me," concluded the old gentleman, sadly, putting on his hat and preparing to move away, "so wags the world."

Dairy Products at the Centennial.

The American Exchange is distributing a circular issued by the committee of the American dairymen's association having in charge the exhibition of dairy products at the approaching centennial, inviting the attention of dairymen throughout the United States to the facilities offered them for the display of their products, and urging the importance of securing a representation befitting so important an interest. The circular gives full information regarding the forwarding, reception, and classification of products, and especially recommends that butter and cheese in every variety of manufacture and form made in this country should be on exhibition. In regard to sales of entries, the committee call attention to the arrangements made, in the following language:

We are gratified to announce in this, as in every other worthy object, we have the co-operation of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, now the American Exchange, whose members kindly offer to exhibitors, in case sales are desired, every facility they possess for the advantageous disposition of their entries, while the Philadelphia Produce Exchange will also doubtless lend every assistance in its power

The committee represent names well known throughout the dairy sections of the Eastern and Western States.

A Sad Record.

During the past six months 97,103 persons have lost their lives by violence: Epidemics, 50,000; famine, 20,000; marine disasters, 1,303; fires, 944; snow slides, 50; earthquakes, 20,000; floods, 3,606; tornadoes, 944; explosions, 207; railroad accidents, 43.

These figures represent only a small percentage of the destruction of human life from other than natural causes, and do not include the thousands of minor disasters constantly occurring all over the world. Add to these those taken off by suicide, murder, war and massacre, and other violent forms of death, and the result would be frightful to contemplate. Then add to these those who die from sickness, and there is no danger that the world will soon be overcrowded with population.

THE SLIDING SCALE.—Rector's wife (severely)—"Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?" Tommy—"Well, marm, if I take off my hat to you, what be I to do when I meet the parson himself?"

A Lone Woman.

Anne Brewster writes from Rome to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*: I recently heard a strange and interesting story of a lady who had had some fatal grief which had swept away from her all human hope and help. She was a woman of fortune, high culture, learned, indeed; she was singularly alone in life; all her near relatives were dead. She was about thirty-five years of age. She lived in an elegantly furnished apartment; one of the rooms was a fine library; all on one *flat*, *en suite*, as is common in European houses. She dismissed her servants; for thirty years refused to hold any intercourse with society, and led an entirely solitary life. Every morning a confidential servant came and entered a door that was left unlocked at a certain hour. She went into the bedroom and put it in order, also the dining-room, removed the dishes of the preceding day, and placed on the table the food for a succeeding twenty-four hours, but she never saw her mistress. Written orders, made in the concisest, clearest form, were left from time to time on the dining or dressing table. Through these orders all business was directed and everything provided that was needed by the recluse. The whole suite of rooms, excepting the dining, sleeping, and dressing rooms, remained strictly closed for thirty years. People talked a great deal at first, much curiosity and wonder was expressed, but in time other wonders appeared, and the lady and her solitary life were forgotten. The original confidential servant in course of time died, and another reliable person succeeded to the post, but nothing changed the habits of the lady—she was never seen by any one. Some thirty years went by, when one morning the servant found the bed undisturbed, the food untouched! She forced the doors and searched for her mistress. She passed through a long succession of rooms which presented a most strange appearance. A thick bed of dust lay over every article of furniture, a silent covering over carpets and floors. But straight through the rooms was a narrow, direct path that led to the end room or library, a path swept clean by the long trailing garments of that solitary woman in her daily walk of thirty years. It swerved neither to the right nor to the left. The servant followed the strange path to the library. There she found her mistress seated at a reading table in a high-backed chair; her hands were folded peacefully in her lap, her head was leaning back, the sad, worn old face was calm and still. She had, at last, gone to that other solitude, death. On the table were Homer and Virgil; they seemed to be the only books she had read, as the others on the shelves were bound with the dust of years. There was not one written line or word left. The solitary thirty years had ended, as they had been lived, in solemn silence. The sorrowing woman at last knew the great secret, which told her why she had been called to suffer such keen mortal anguish that had snapped all bonds between her and her kind.

Treatment of a Balky Horse.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has put forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, a second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose, and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will probably go dancing off, and, after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

A Rothschild Did It.

An amusing story about the late Baron James de Rothschild, who was as sarcastic as he was shrewd, is now going the rounds of the French press. It is to the effect that the baron was playing whist one night, "a financier's game"—for moderate stakes, that is—with the wealthy Marquis d'Aligre and a party, when the marquis, having let a louis fall on the floor, insisted on stopping the game until he found it. The baron, learning the cause of the interruption, exclaimed in a pathetic tone: "A louis on the floor! Ah! that is a serious matter," and coolly taking a hundred-franc note from his pocket, rolled it up, lighted it at a candle, and held the blazing paper down to the carpet with profound gravity to help the marquis in his search!

The Original of "East Lynne."

It may not be generally known, yet it is probably true, asserts a writer in a Cincinnati journal, that the famous novel of "East Lynne," although written in England, had the groundwork of its story in a singular marriage which took place in this city, the notice and attending circumstances at the time being copied by almost every paper in the country. The matter was about as follows: A Mr. J. M., a clerk in a down-town house, fell in love with a young lady whose father was a well-to-do Second street merchant, and after a proper season of attention the couple married. Both soon found out that they were not happily mated, and after a marriage of seven years, during which time they had three children, two boys and a girl, they mutually agreed to the husband applying for a bill of divorce, on the ground of incompatibility of tempers. This divorce was granted, and the wife went home to her father's, who had through indorsing lost his business and all his property. The daughter's and his own misfortunes weighed so heavily upon the father's mind that during a moment of mental alienation he took his own life, leaving his daughter penniless, and to rough it with the cold charity of the world as best she could. The woman, a brave little creature, tried every way she knew how to gain an honest livelihood, in fact, working so hard giving music lessons and doing embroidery for her old schoolmates that her health gave way, and, having no money to pay her board, must beg, starve, or go to the poorhouse. To turn to the other side of the picture, the husband, after a few months' release from the marital bonds, again married, and at the time of which we speak had not only the three children by the first wife, but also, in addition thereto, a little two-year old girl by his second wife. The latter lady being ill, the husband advertised for a nurse and housekeeper, which notice reached the eye of the first wife, and she, in her trouble, went to the former partner of her heart, told him of her sad condition and applied for the position in his household. The husband knew not what to say, but after giving her ample funds for all immediate wants, asked her to call again at his office on the following morning, promising to consult his wife about the matter in the meantime.

Promptly as per agreement wife No. 1 was on time, as was the husband, and from there they went to the residence, where the two wives had their first conversation, ending in their agreement for the first wife to come and accept the vacant place, which she did, seemingly delighted at having a peaceful home over her head, notwithstanding the very strange circumstances under which such shelter was given. Necessity demanded that the entire past should be obliterated, and the new housekeeper treated as any other help; that she must care for the children—her own offspring—and the other child the same as any hired nurse would do; that she must eat at the second table to care for her charges. All these things and even more humility did the poor woman show, never by sign, word, or look, exhibiting the least evidence of discontent. What, however, must have been the true feelings of her heart, when seeing another filling the place that she had once tried, as she thought, so hard to fill! The above is from the files of an old Cincinnati paper, but the sequel, as told us by one conversant with the whole facts, is stranger than what we have already narrated. When the cholera was raging in our city in 1866, the second wife was taken very ill with it, and being informed by the physician that she could not live but a few hours at most, as she was then in a collapsed condition, she asked that all go out of the room, excepting her husband and housekeeper, when she told how much she dreaded leaving her little child among strangers, and, as a dying wife, entreated them both to marry together again. The proposition was a strange one, but both promised, and in a few months afterward, when the second wife had been dead a sufficient length of time not to cause remarks, the two were again married, brought together after a cruel separation of so many years, and, we believe, are now living happily together in a cozy West end home.

Banking in the United States.

An approximate estimate of the number of persons directly interested as officers and shareholders in the national banks of the United States would probably surprise most of our readers, even those who are themselves included in the number. These banks are about two thousand—2,004 at the date of the controller's last report. Of officers and directors they have not less than twenty-five thousand. Of shareholders it would be safe to say that there are a million and a half, and probably many more. Besides these, the depositors and noteholders are hardly less directly interested, and of these no estimate can be formed. On the second of last October the deposits reached about $850,000,000; the notes exceeded $353,000,000, the combined amount being nearly $1,200,000,000. This enormous interest is distributed in every State, and we believe in every Territory, of the Union, and it is obvious that the influence of the banks is almost universal.

A monarchist journal in France says that the only walls in Toulouse that resisted the flood were those constructed under the old monarchy.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE,
of Erie county.

The Law and the Lawyers.

There never was a greater rascal than Wm. B. Tweed, yet the highest judicial tribunal of New York State has released him from the penalty of his crime through a mere legal technicality. The honest people and press of that State are, with good reason, very indignant at this twisting of law to favor crime. It has become in all parts of the country so common an occurrence for the wealthy and influential criminal to escape, while his poorer companion is made to suffer, through the technical manipulation and construction of the law by "smart" and well-fed lawyers, that all honest and law abiding citizens are fast acquiring a deep-seated mistrust of the law, the bench and the bar.

This deplorable state of affairs in the administration of law is more especially apparent in the wealthy and thickly populated communities. Yet instances are not wanting in the practice of McKean county of the construction of law to defeat rather than serve the ends of justice, and the presence of an impartial, conscientious and incorruptible bench is too often the only defense of the worthy unfortunate against the plots of unscrupulous men and tricky lawyers.

An instance of the subservience of the law to defeat justice and the wishes of the better class of the people occurred only last week, in the proceedings of the Directors Convention. The practical, sensible portion of the Convention and the people were in favor of reducing the salary in question to a reasonable figure, while all the legal acrobats were in favor of keeping it up to the proposed exorbitant figure. Why? Because the *law* seemed to sanction it. They claimed to be anxious to reduce the salary, but the *law* wouldn't let them. The truth of the whole business was that those who fought the reduction wanted to make the people believe they were friends of economy and reform, while fighting it with all their strength, by putting forward the shallow quibble that they wanted to do right but the inexorable *law* would not let them. The sophism is too transparent, and will serve to cover the true character of its authors as shabbily before the people of the county as it did before the members of the Convention.

One great cause of degeneracy is the growing prevalence of a low moral standard in the practice of law. To defend the most fiendish criminal is nothing derogatory in the eyes of the profession. Indeed, it is considered an achievement worthy of especial pride to clear a great criminal in the face of the law. And the law seems to be constructed with a view to furnishing the greatest possible number of loopholes by which a sharp legal combatant can clear his client from the penalty due his crimes. To win a case through legal technicalities in spite of right and justice seems to be considered an act worthy of especial commendation by even the best of the profession. We heard one of our best lawyers say that he would be glad of the chance to appeal the case of the reduction of the County Superintendents' salary to the Supreme Court, as he was certain he could gain his case. Yet the same gentleman thought that even $1,000 was too much, and $2,000 an unreasonably exorbitant salary, but the law could be construed to prevent the decrease, and defeat the wishes of the people, and he would be glad of the opportunity to bring about such a defeat, as a *legal triumph*.

To people who have thought the law to be the custodian of *right* and justice this must seem a woful state of affairs. Indeed, it is; and neither is the truth overdrawn, or the half yet told. We do not mean to infer that all lawyers are unscrupulous and dishonest, but they learn to have more regard for law *per se*, and as a means of success by ingenious manipulation to meet certain cases, than that justice and right shall come to pass. And this is not surprising. The successful lawyer is he who wins the most and "toughest" cases, and the "tougher" the case (that is, the greater the criminality of the client) the greater the success. Young lawyers soon learn that these successful lawyers are the most sought after; that more depends upon the lawyer than the law; that litigants count for success more upon the shrewdness and unscrupulousness of their counsel than upon the laws of their country: and it is no wonder that they shape their professional course accordingly.

The remedy for all this lies very much within the bar itself. Let the bar redeem itself by fostering the professional code that success by just methods shall be more honorable than success by tricks of the trade. Let our honest and clear-headed judges who have the honor of the law at heart rebuke the tricksters by instructing juries to attach less weight to technicalities and more to the broad principles of justice and equity. Stop filling up our Legislatures and the halls of Congress with lawyers. No class is less fitted to make laws than those whose profession it is to split legal hairs. It is due to the presence of the lawyers in such large numbers in our legislatures that the statute books are encumbered with so many ambiguous and contradictory laws. Send hard-headed farmers and straightforward, level-headed business men instead. Then in case of doubt, let the law be construed on the side of right rather than wrong.

The Unfitness of the Democracy To Govern.

In the political tempest which last year swept over the North, the Democrats secured control over one or both branches of the Legislatures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In these six States Democracy had a good chance to show itself as it really is; and as the exhibition which it actually made of itself in these Legislatures was disgraceful throughout, it is well to keep the public constantly reminded of the fact. While the several Legislatures were in session the people of each State felt the disgrace keenly; but now that they have adjourned, the natural tendency to forget comes into the help of the recusants. We propose, consequently, to revive the memories of last winter, and to keep the public awake to the fact that the real disgrace of turbulence and rowdyism in legislation falls upon those who are represented as well as upon those who represent them.

Speaking of the Illinois and Ohio Legislatures, which were Democratic in both branches and notorious for their incompetency and disorder, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"In the history of this State there is no record of so contemptible and worthless a Legislature as that of last winter. There is not a respectable Democrat in Illinois who was not ashamed of the uses to which the party applied the power temporarily in their hands. We understood that the last Legislature in Ohio, which was also Democratic, was extravagant, reckless, blundering and contemptible. It reformed nothing and left an evil prestige behind it."

"Contemptible and worthless," "Extravagant, reckless and blundering"—these are adjectives which apply to the Democratic Houses in Pennsylvania and New York, and to the Democratic Legislatures in Indiana and Connecticut, as well as to the Assemblies in Ohio and Illinois. They were all bad, outwardly and inwardly, from the circumference to the core; and there seemed to be no one in either who was capable of handling the noisy mobs which constituted each, or who had either the ability or the sense to lead them out of chaos and confusion into the semblance of order and decency. "The fact is," as the Chicago *Tribune* says, from whose article we have just quoted, "the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything—from the nation down to a village. It has no leaders who can control the incongruous and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the outs and disaffected. It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and largely of ex-Rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally officered by demagogues." Whether it has ever been fit, or ever will be, to govern anything, is a problem difficult of solution; but there is no difficulty in determining the fact that it is not fit, now. It has, of itself and by its own acts, demonstrated its unfitness, and no one who truly prizes the good name of his country or his State, will ever vote again to intrust it with a power it is totally unqualified to wield.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Republican County Convention of Tioga county meets at Tioga, Tuesday, September 17th.

Gen. Butler is in favor of inflation, and it is amusing to see the Democracy "hang up" now to their old enemy.

President Grant and family are expected to be present at the Sunday School Convention at Fair Point, Chautauqua Co, N. Y., this week.

Out in Democratic Missouri they are having an investigation to find out what member of the party stole a million dollars worth of bonds out of the State Treasury.

Prussia must be a paradise in one respect. It has only one lawyer to each 12,000 inhabitants. In this unfortunate country, we have one lawyer to every 370 residents.

The Democratic Treasurer of Chicago, one Gage, has proven a defaulter to the amount of a million. But he is a Democrat, and mum is the word along the Democratic lines.

The misfortunes of the European farmers through floods and tempests have operated to raise the price of grain in this country. Wheat has advanced seventy-five cents and corn ten cents on a bushel since the 1st of July.

Among the closing acts of the Connecticut House of Representatives (Democratic) Thursday of last week, was the rejection by a party vote of a constitutional amendment prohibiting aid from public funds for sectarian schools.

The St. Mary's Gazette of last week comes forth with a piteous appeal of a column in length to the discordant Democracy of Elk county, begging the inharmonious elements of the party to unite upon one set of candidates. The party seems to be afflicted with want of principle and a wish for the spoils.

The New York Herald having grown a little lukewarm in the faith, the Catholic Tablet serves the following notice upon it. "We hope we may affirm, without any fear of being mistaken, that, if the tone the Herald has adopted within the last few weeks is continued, every Catholic in the Union will forbid its admission into his house." That's the medicine.

There is some prospect that the musical jingle of silver coin will be heard in the land before long. The Treasury Department hopes to be in readiness to issue silver by the first of September, if the conditions remain favorable as is now promised. A very considerable amount is now on hand, which is being steadily increased by the monthly coinages.

Concerning the State Treasury investigation, the Norristown Herald comes to the conclusion that it has shown three things: in its beginning, Democratic stupidity; in its progress, Democratic littleness; and in its conclusion, Democratic prejudice. The report is an admirable vindication of the Republican administration. We have no cause to regret that it has been made. Our opponents have made themselves ridiculous. That is all.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is dead. He died of a paralytic stroke, at the residence of his daughter, in Tennessee, last Saturday morning. His record in life as a public man is too well known to need a review. He was honest and obstinate, with an overweening idea of his own statesmanship. Becoming accidentally President of the United States, he destroyed all his chances of possible usefulness by entering into a contest with the party that elected him, and attempting to force his policy upon the country. He died at a fortunate time for his own reputation, before his reappearance in public life as a United State Senator had revived the bitter enmities of eight years ago.

The Buffalo *Express* does not choke down its sentiments to curry public favor. Yesterday morning it came out with a long and strong editorial condemning the practice of horse-racing. We believe there is no other paper in Buffalo that would dare to express such sentiments now, and we like the *Express* for its boldness in telling the truth, which is a prominent characteristic of that paper.

The most startling event of last week in the financial world was the failure of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., for five millions, and the book publishing firm of J. B. Ford & Co. for some forty odd thousand. The former failure is due to the attempt to carry a large amount of worthless securities, and the latter to the depression in the book publishing business and the Beecher trial. Ford & Co. were the publishers of the *Christian Union*, and of Beecher's Life of Christ. It will be remembered that Sam. Wilkeson, one of the firm, remarked that the trial would "knock the life of Christ higher than a kite." It may be that the Life of Christ has knocked its publishers to an equal altitude.

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,

Port Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice. Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,

Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARNETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AND HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

HARRY L. WILSON,

House & Sign Painter,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, & PAPER HANGER.

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.

Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds of work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 11, 12, 13 & 14 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

BOARD 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. P. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

12—1y—6 mos

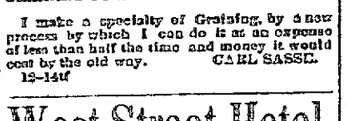
Advertiser's Gazette

A Journal of information for Advertisers. Edition, 9,000 copies. Published weekly. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

Five specimen copies (different dates) to one address for 25 cts. Office No. 41 Park Row, New York. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Editors and Publishers

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



With cuts of horses & cattle.

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N. Y.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Beaded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabee, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best at the market allowed; Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, 5c 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & MERETES CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAP, SPONGES, BRUHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Als

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa

Great Reduction!

At Levy's Clothing Emporium,

OLEAN, N. Y.

In order to make room for Fall goods, we now offer special bargains in clothing.

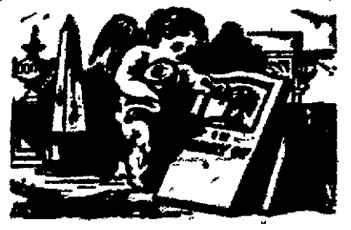
Good Chaviot Suits - - - $6 50
All-wool Scotch Suits - - - 8 50
Fine All-wool Broad-cloth Suits - 14 00

&c. &c. &c. &c.

M. LEVY & BRO,

OLEAN. N. Y.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 2. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Give him a call

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

Time to Discontinue.

McKean & Buffalo R. R.

TIME TABLE.

On and after July 26, 1875, trains will run on this road as follows, until further notice.

Going North.

No. 3.—Leaves Clermont 1 45 P. M. stopping at Wetmore, 1.55, Hamlin 2.12, Colegrove 2 20, Smethport 2.54, Farmers Valley 3.15, Frisbees 3.27, arriving at Larrabee 3.35, P M.

No 11.—Leaves Hamlin 7.20, Colegrove 7.30, Crosby 7.50, Smethport 8.20, Farmers Valley 8 40, Frisbees 8.56, arriving at Larrabee 9.07, P. M.

Going South.

No. 2.—Leaves Larrabee 11.25 A. M., stopping at Frisbees 11.35, Farmers Valley 11 45, Smethport 12 07, Crosby 12.15, Colegrove 12.28, Hamlin 12.38, Wetmeg 12 50 arriving at Clermont 13.45 P. M.

No. 10.—Leaves Larrabee at 3.00 P. M., stopping at Frisbees 3 22, at Farmers Valley 3.30, Smethport 3 55, Crosby, 7.22, Colegrove 7.30, Hamlin 7.35 P. M.

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. Ry.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7 30 a m	8.30 a m	5.00 p m
Olean	10 25	3 50 p m	8 18
Limited	11 13	5 33	8 55
Larrabees	11 20	5.47	9 03
Pt. Allegany	11.35	6 00	9 25
Emporium	12.40		10 25

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	2 15 p m	
Pt. Allegany	4 35	3.16	4.35 a m
Larrabees	5 00	3.40	5 25
Limited	5 08	3.49	5.30
Olean	5 40	4.25	7 30
Buffalo	9 00	7 50	8.10 p m

H L. LEWAN, Gen'l Pass Agent.

J D WEOMAN, Supt

Smethport & Kane Stage Route.

Leave Smethport Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 3 p m

Leave Kane Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Smethport at 3 p. m

Stage leaving Smethport connects with mail going east and west on P & E. road

E. V Chadwick, Prop'r

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Overcoats have been fashionable this week

— Pay day among the new jail employees Saturday

— Two Allegany county editors are to be the cats in a law suit.

— How about that subscription paper to furnish the depot with a clock?

— If you want a Buffalo daily or the McKean Miner call at Patterson's news room

— There is a good deal of sickness here and horsebacks at the present writing

— Work on the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad is said to be moving very slowly.

— The Democratic County Convention of Elk county, is to be held on Tuesday the 31st inst.

— Our thanks are due W. A. Castle, of Narrowsburg, N Y., for late copies of the Port Jervis Gazette.

It is stated that Eldred has increased in population one-third during the past two years. Good.

— A Mail route has been ordered from Larrabee to Clermont on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad.

— The would-be sporting gentry of Corry attended the Erie races, bet on the wrong horse, and returned home $ 000 out of pocket.

— Upon hearing that the President's grandson had been named Ulysses Algernon Sampson Sartoris, an exchange suggests that the initials would look very pretty on a trunk.

— There were a good many Elk men in our streets the first days of this week, and from appearances we should say the Bennett House bar, or some other bar, was well patronized.

— When a man has a business that doesn't pay he begins to look about for a partner to share his losses. When the business pays he wants to run it alone. Remember that.

— The weather looks dubious for the races at Buffalo, and many of our citizens who thought they had urgent business at the city this week have found out they were mistaken.

— In summing up the present state of politics the Chicago Times concludes that "a great deal is going to depend on the way the eighty-six Confederate Generals conduct themselves next winter."

— See the advertisement of the Locomotive Clothes Washer in another column. It is accompanied with a goodly array of names that should be a guaranty of its merits. J. C. Hamlin has them for sale.

— An editor having asked an Illinois farmer for crop news received this answer. "And now the reaper reapeth, the mower moweth, and the little bumble bee getteth up the busy grangers' trousers leg and bumbleth."

— Some of our exchanges are making merry over the name of a resident of Horsenecks, Chemung Co, N. Y., unearthed by the ruthless census enumerator. His name is Paris Green, and he is over 85 years old.

— Our fellow townsman, Thos. King, Esq., started on Monday evening for the orange groves of Florida. He goes on a prospecting tour with a view to making that State a future residence, if the outlook is satisfactory.

— Some of our New York exchanges are quarreling over the question of the handsomest editor of their section. Since Hughes has shed his light over Northern Pennsylvania, the question presents no debatable points in this section.

— As Mr. North and his wife, of Bells Run, were riding near Eldred, where the road runs near the railroad track, their horse became frightened at a passing train, and jumping over an embankment broke his neck. Mr. and Mrs. North escaped uninjured.

— We have been promised in a few days a look at the completed plan of the interior and elevation of the new hotel to be built by the proprietor of the Locust House. After we shall have seen the plan we will have more to say of it. Suffice it to say that it is intended to be first-class.

— A large number of United States Bonds cease to bear interest after the 15th of next October, and it is suggested that holders of bonds look them over to see if the numbers correspond with those called for by the Department. Very well, we'll look ours over.

— An exchange figures up that there are about 550 Granges in the State of Pennsylvania, with a membership of over 3000 and constantly increasing. Allegheny, Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Juniata, McKean, Philadelphia, Potter and Somerset are the only counties entirely without granges.

— We were pained to learn of the death of the estimable wife of J. J. Roharts, of Ceres, last Thursday, after an illness of but a few days. She was the daughter of V. P. Carter, of Ceres. She was beloved by all who knew her, and her death comes as a crushing blow to the bereaved husband and family.

— Neighbor Haskell, of the Bennett House, was cruelly imposed upon one day last week by some travelling dead beat helping himself to about $15 in small change from his money drawer. The scamp got away safely with his booty, and strangers will be carefully watched in the future.

— The American Union Express Company have established a line on the McKean & Buffalo road from Larrabee to Clermont and it is now to be hoped that the difficulty in getting express matter to an end The line was established yesterday Frank King is the agent of the express company at this place.

— The Wellsboro Agitator is one of the few country papers within our acquaintance that is making any money The proprietors quite frequently announce valuable additions to their mechanical facilities, all paid for from the profits of the concern. We are pleased to note these evidences of deserved prosperity.

— Some generous party has sent us the manuscript of a long story, with the permission to publish. No name is given, so we are left to conclude that some one of our great writers—Wilkie Collins, perhaps—has taken pity on our poverty and contributed it gratuitously. We regret that we cannot make use of it in our columns, but are just as much obliged. If we can get the Harpers to take it off our hands we can make a good thing of it.

— Mosing, from Kane, on the 2nd day of June, G. M. James, the junior member of the firm of Davis & James, of that place. He took the early train on the morning of that day westward bound. He is a young man 25 years of age, of seeming good address, wears good clothes and sports a "plug" hat. When last seen he showed no indications of being intoxicated. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his relatives and friends, in that locality.—Warren Mail.

Smethport Station, Aug. 1, 1875.

EDITOR MINER—Dear Sir: In a late issue of your paper I read a notice "Heirs Wanted." I am sorry to inform you that the William Bell there referred to as being killed by the cars in Michigan, was formerly a resident of this county, being the son of the late William Bell, of Ceres. He was killed by a flying switch while walking on the track. Having lived and died a bachelor, he leaves only his widowed mother and her living children to inherit his property, and mourn his loss.

The telegraph instruments and most of the fixtures having been furnished, business is now carried on in the depot building with neatness and dispatch. A new clock is very much needed in the depot, but that, I see by your paper is soon to be furnished by the citizens of Smethport and vicinity. Good for them. No doubt the express and mails will be put on the trains this week, which I trust will be found a great convenience. Carpenters under the leadership of Mr. Wells, from Fredonia, have arrived and commenced the erection of Mr. Wheeler's residence. Call and see us.

Yours sincerely
FRANK KING.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to me for professional services previous to April 1, 1875, will confer a favor and save costs by settling the same immediately. Interest will hereafter be charged on all accounts allowed to run over three months. S. D. FREEMAN, M. D.

Doings of Borough Council.

At a special meeting held July 12, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

RESOLVED, That E. F. Waller be appointed to make complaint or information against any person or persons who shall maintain fences or other obstructions within the streets of this Borough.

RESOLVED, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and required to give personal notice to each and every person maintaining any obstructions, nuisances, or offensive matter in the public streets in violation of Sec. 4, Ordinance No. 41, to remove the same forthwith in accordance with the requirements of said Ordinance.

RESOLVED, That Nelson street be opened from Main street to Marvin Creek on or before the 15th day of August; and in case the land is dedicated by Mr. Ramer, said street be opened to the street opposite Mr. Ramers' house by the time before mentioned.

At the regular meeting held on Monday evening of this week the following bills were ordered paid.

T. McCarty, proceeds of sale of cattle remaining in pound, after deducting necessary expenses.....$6 62
W. A. Williams, printing borough bonds..... 5 00
Street Commissioner Waller, work on roads..... 48 75

On motion it was

RESOLVED, That Messrs. W. A. Williams and E. C. Corwin be appointed to take charge of the work of opening Nelson street, and building bridge, and lay out the amount appropriated to the best advantage in their power.

Upon the subject of putting fences on the line and repairing and building sidewalks, where ordinances have not yet been complied with, the Council seemed to be of one opinion, that there had been ample time and sufficient notice given to delinquents, and the plain duty of the Council was to proceed in accordance with law to carry out the provisions of the various resolutions and ordinances that have been violated.

Bradford.

The most encouraging reports continue to be received from the Bradford Oil territory The "Bass" well—the Olmstead—continues to flow at the rate of over a hundred barrels per day. The Kennedy well keeps up at the figure of about thirty five barrels per day. There are the two new wells. There are now in that vicinity six paying well, as follows. The Foster wells Nos. 1 and 2, the two yielding eight barrels, the Fegundus, a six barrel well, the Betts well, a twenty-barrel well, the Kennedy and the Olmstead. Making two hundred barrels per day the average yield of the territory This oil is worth $1,60 per barrel, which shows the daily cash product to be over $300. This is certainly a good showing for a new oil territory, at the present low state of the market. We would, in this connection like to impress upon the minds of the readers of some of our New York State exchanges, especially the Cattaraugus Republican, that the Bradford territory is in McKean County, Pennsylvania, and not in Cattaraugus County, New York, as the editor of that paper and some of his correspondents would have it understood. Bradford has become very suddenly a bustling, busy town Strangers interested in oil are constantly arriving and departing, and the hotel and livery-men are doing a good business. On Tuesday of each week a stock meeting is held for the transfer of oil stock, and it is said that the interest and excitement of these meetings is only excelled in the New York stock exchange. We hope to be able to report continued prosperity for our sister town

Smethport Union School.

We would invite especial attention to the advertisement with the above heading in another column. The Directors have engaged J. W. Kales, of Binghamton, N Y., to take charge of our Borough School. Mr. Kales comes well recommended by some of the leading educators of the State, and is a graduate of the Cortland, N. Y State Normal School, and the Syracuse University He has had a large experience as a teacher, and we presume that he will make the Smethport Union School what it ought to be—one of the best and most thorough schools in Northern Pennsylvania. The ambitious young men and maidens throughout the county will doubtless improve the opportunity thus offered of getting a thorough education at home, and save the unnecessary expense incident upon the attendance at foreign schools.

FACTS FOR VOTERS.—We commend the attention of voters to the following: The new Constitution forbids all persons from voting unless they have been assessed at least two months and paid their taxes at least one month before the date of the election. No one of foreign birth can vote unless, in addition to the above, he has been naturalized a month previous to the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2d.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

— The following report of a Colorado sermon is given by the Denver Mirror and there is a deal of sound theology in it:

"Boys, you'll find this life just like a game of seven-up. You want to save your tens and look out for game, an' never beg when you hold a good hand. Also, recollect in the long run low comes as much as high if it is only a trump. The devil has stocked the cards, but just play 'em honest, and when it comes your deal yer boun' to get a winnin' hand every time, and old split-hoof will jist have to jump the game and look for a softer snap. Also, if you happen to turn a Jack call it lucky, but don't forget to remember that turnin' Jack is uncertain business and'll never do to bet on."

ROHARTS—At Ceres, Pa., July 20, 1875, Ella A., wife of John J. Roharts, Jr., and youngest daughter of V. Perry Carter, aged 24 years, 11 months and 26 days.

E. Levy & Bro.

The above well known dealers in gents furnishing goods, of Olean, announce a great reduction in prices through our advertising columns this week. In order to make room for their fall stock, they offer special bargains in clothing. We do not know as one could expect to get clothing cheaper than they advertise. They are an old established firm, and have the largest clothing establishment in this section of the country, and are very reliable. Call upon them when at Olean.

One of these Locomotive

CLOTHES WASHERS

Are just what every family ought to have at once for they do not wear the clothes nor tear off the buttons, but they do wash the clothes completely and speedily, and then they are CHEAP, VERY CHEAP—only four dollars for the best ones.

Mrs. J. C Hamlin — Mrs. Mary Sartwell
" H P Barbour, " A D Hamlin,
" H B Stanley, " H P Wright,
" C K Sartwell, " W O Congdon,

and others have tried them and say they are just O K. Ask them about it Try one and see for yourselves.

They are sold by J. C HAMLIN, Smethport Pa. Hiram Crowell, Manufacturer, Belfast, N. Y.

40 2 m

Smethport Union School.

Smethport, McKean County, Penna.

THE SMETHPORT UNION SCHOOL will open TUESDAY, SEPT 7, 1875, to continue thirteen weeks.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

for thorough study and preparation for Business, Teaching or College Special instructions given those desiring to teach during the winter.

TUITION

Twenty five to sixty cents per week, according to grade No extra charge for the Languages. For further information address

J. W KALES, Principal.

J. S. GILLESPIE, Sec'y Board of Directors.

PATTERSON.

ELGIN WATCHES
BOSTON TIME

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 18, 1875.

L. W Crawford
use of
W H Mandeville
vs.
The McKean County Bituminous Coal Company
STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY of McKEAN } ss.

No 32, February Term, 1875

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, GREETING

WE COMMAND YOU M N Powell, that you summon The McKean County Bituminous Coal Co as that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport, in and for said County on the 4th Monday of September next, to answer L. W. Crawford use of W H Mandeville, in a plea of Assumpsit Damages claimed $10 000. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President of our said Court, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

H A SPRAGUE,
Pro'th'y.
per Bob't H Rose, Dep.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original writ in my hands

ATTEST. M N POWELL, Sheriff

W. E. Sirrett and Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Fine Hats, Caps,

Furs, Robes, &c.

BUFFALO, N. Y

Cor. Exchange and Washington sts.

The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy, & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-05 SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"The Leading American Newspaper"

The Best Advertising Medium.

Daily, $10 a year Semi-Weekly, $3 Weekly, $2

Premiums Free to the Subscribers. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in Clubs of 20 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address The Tribune, N Y vii-all-1y

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT

Sartwell Block, Second floor.

SMETHPORT, PA.

G W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL

E. E. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

KANE, PA.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,

Proprietors

P. E STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. J. B. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 20 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as busines continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon ☜

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of Administration of the Estate of Ebenezer Patteson deceased, late of the township of Norwich, McKean county, Pa, have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphans Court of McKean county, Pa, was made June 22d A D. 1870, directing the sale of decedent real Estate, to pay debt, term cash on confirmation. Now therefore in pursuance of said order of sale, the undersigned Administrators, will expose to public sale on Saturday, July 31st A D, 1875, at 1 o clock P. M, of said day the following described real Estate, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Norwich, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being parts of lot No 11 and 12 in the survey, made by J. Colegrove. Beginning at a part on the West bank of Potato or Sixes Creek, being the East corner of Asa Cotter's land, thence West two hundred and forty one poles to a post corner in the West line of said lots Nos. 11 and 12, being the South West corner of the said Cotter land; thence South on the line of said lots seventy rods eleven links to a post corner in the South West line of lot No. 11, thence East two hundred poles to a post for a corner on the West bank of Potato or Sixes Creek, thence down said Creek through all its windings to the place of beginning. Containing ninety-three acres one hundred and ten perches of land, more or less, being the same land, conveyed by Wheler Gallup and Wife to William Sweeten by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D, 1831, and known as the Patteson farm, one frame barn 30 by 40 feet, one frame house 22 by 30 feet, a good spring of water and two small orchards.

D F PATTESON,
S. W PATTESON.
Administrators.

Smethport, July 1, 1875-12 35—6.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery, bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21,00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $30,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars, giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 20.

Remit by Draft on N Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O, Money Order. Apl3-6m

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes, Augurs, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle grease, Apple pearers, Barn door hinges, Barn door rails, Barn door rollers, Base knobs, Bath brick, Bed casters, Bell cords, Beef pounders, Bells, Bench hooks, Bench screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind butts, Blind staples, Bolts, all kinds, Boot jacks, Borax, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Candle sticks, Cake turners, Calipers, Caps, percussion, Carpet stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, catches, Cattle leaders, Chain, all kinds, Chalk lines, Chalk, Chisels, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes lines, Clothes wringers, Coal hods, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Crow bars, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog collars, Draw shaves, Egg beaters, Expansive bits, Fancets, Fellos plates, Files, Fluting machines, Forks all kinds, Fruezers, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's point, Glue, Glue pots, Grain sickles, Grindstones, Cast nipples, Hammers, Hand vises, Handle saws all kinds, Hasps and staples, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Horse pokers, Horse rakes, Horse hoes, Trons all kinds—and Finishing, waffle and toy ers, Ketches, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Measuring tapes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mop sticks, Mouse traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil stones, Picks, Picture nails, Planers, Pulleys, Pumps, Pliers, Rakes, Rivets, Rules, Saws all kinds, Sand paper, Saw gate, Saws all kinds, Scissors, Scoops, cast and grass, Screw drivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Sieves, Tacks, Tea kettles, Tea pot bearers, Tea rolls, Tongs, Trowels, Tin ware, all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad cutters, Washers, Whetstone hooks, White lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheel barrows, &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y S. Gunsberg.

E. A. VanSooy,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it For further information, call upon or address the proprietor, WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, April 8, 1875

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Homemade Yeast Cakes.

To Make Graham Bread.—Set the sponge to rise over night, using milk instead of water, and adding for every three quarts of flour a cupful of molasses. In the morning add a little salt and enough flour to make a dough just thick enough not to be molded. Put in baking tins to rise, and when light bake in a moderate oven. Do not mold it at all. Rye bread and Graham bread should be made soft; molding spoils the bread, making it hard, dry and chippy.

Oat Meal Mush.—Three or four handfuls of oat meal will make mush enough for a family of six. Let the water boil vigorously, stir in the meal, avoiding lumps as you would the plague, and when it seems about half thick enough put in no more meal, but let boil ten or fifteen minutes and serve. Mush of this meal is frequently ruined by being made too thick and by being lumpy.

To Cook String Beans.—String them as usual and then with a sharp knife cut each pod into longitudinal shapes as thin as a shaving. Put into boiling water and boil furiously fifteen or twenty minutes, adding a little salt. Serve hot. It takes a good while to prepare this dish, but the time invested gives large returns in gastronomic enjoyment.

A Cheap Relish.—Take a couple of lamb's hearts and livers, stew them gently till done, then chop them fine, add a few bread crumbs, a little salt, chopped thyme, parsley, and onions, put all, with the liquor in which they were cooked boiled down to a gravy, in a pan and bake half an hour. Garnish with three or four hard boiled eggs cut into rings and serve.

Diseases of the Peach Trees.

A peach grower communicates to the *Gardener's Monthly* a recipe, an old one he believes in a few localities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which might be more generally tested. It is simply one part of saltpeter to two of salt, placed close to the body of a tree before a rain. It seems not only to destroy any fungoid growth or vermin which may be infesting the roots, but to act as an excellent fertilizer. He recently set some large fruit trees a few years ago, sent by some friends a distance of ninety miles, and they were considerably mangled in the transit. Two of them were probably not less than four years old, a peach and a plum; the first got the yellows or the blues the succeeding season, and the second wouldn't perfect its fruit. He gave them a dose of medicine, when they sprunked up and rejuvenated, put on a new garment of emerald green, and promised amendment for the future. The succeeding year he got two bushels of peaches, and ten pounds of perfect fruit.

He adds that old successful fruit growers were in the habit of drowning the earth away from their trees in the fall and sprinkling liberally with lime; they were left in this condition till spring, when the earth was drawn back again and receipt as above applied.

Sleep for Children.

There is no danger that children can sleep too much. The old proverb, "who sleeps eats," is illustrated in those little ones who sleep much. Wakeful children are almost always peevish, irritable, and lean. If they can be induced to sleep abundantly, they are quite likely to become good natured and plump. Their sleep should be as much during the hours of darkness as possible, and therefore it is better that they should go to bed before sunset to have their sleep out than to lie long after sunrise in the morning. It is well to let any healthful growing child or young person sleep till he wakens himself, and then give him such variety and amount of outdoor exercise as shall make him glad when bed time comes again.

Hay Mites.

Some time ago a large number of horses died in Nordheim, Germany, from inflammation of the intestines, the true cause not at first being known. At last it was assigned to the hay, in which, upon examination, an immense number of microscopic animalcules were found. They belonged to the genus acarus farinarius, to which genus the mites living on dry fruit and on cheese also belong. In times of horse disease it might, therefore, be proper to microscopically examine hay and straw, since even the best fodder, if stored in a damp place, is very likely to be infested by those and other parasites.

Rye for Colts in Harness.

Some years ago I had a fine horse in bad health, and was advised to give him rye as a remedy for boils, taking the bundles and cutting fine from the head end, so as to use only the heads and the small end of the straw among the heads; mixing meal or bran with the fine-cut heads and straw, and then starving the horse a few hours, so that he would eat a good mess of it. I followed the prescription, and never saw so many worms come from a horse before under any treatment. My horse recovered his health, and did good service for many years.

Feeding Hogs Clover and Corn.

My experience is that a hog that has been previously highly fed on corn does not do well on clover. And while the hog is on clover he should have no corn at all, and when corn is afterward given for the purpose of fattening, he should have no clover. I claim that a hog, after having fattened in the fall, is larger if he had in the summer good clover and no corn, than if he had had a little corn mixed with it. Thus fed, a hog seems to be healthier and to fatten much faster.

A Suggestion.

A Kansas paper makes a suggestion that grangee might get up a correct report of their localities as to climate, soil, capacity for wintering stock, general healthfulness, etc. By this means the outrage so perpetrated upon the people of the country to secure immigration, concerning the possibilities of climate, soil, etc., could be prevented.

The Cargo of Ice.

In 1842 certain intimations were received from parties in London, which induced a shipment of Boston ice to that city, in the bark Sharon, by the firm of Gage, Hittinger & Co.

Previous to this the aristocracy and the London clubs had depended for their ice upon small shallow reservoirs or wells, where the water was let in periodically and frozen. These, with the exception of a comparatively large well-shaped reservoir on the summit of Ludgate hill, constituted all the resources of London in that respect.

At that date fancy drinks were almost unheard of in the clubs, taverns, and gin palaces of London. Mr. Hittinger conceived the idea of introducing these, to show to what extent ice was used in "the States" for that purpose. He, therefore, secured the services of several bartenders, whom he had initiated into the mysteries of mixing juleps, smashes, cocktails, and other drinks known only in Yankeeland. His experience, as he relates it himself, is very amusing:

I went out in the steamer, so as to make arrangements for the arrival of the bark and cargo, delivered my letters, talked with parties, and felt perfectly sure that I had struck a vein. In due time the Sharon, having made a good passage, arrived in the Thames. The thing had been talked over so much, that the cargo of Boston ice was as well advertised as it could have been in the columns of the *Times*. But, after all, it appeared to them a strange fish that no one dared to touch. My feelings were just about the temperature of my ice, and wasting as rapidly. At last I was introduced to the chairman or president of the fishmongers' association, an association which I was not long in discovering had the merit of wealth, if not of social position. He was sociable, and seemed to comprehend my position if I didn't his. Matters were soon arranged; a magnificent hall or saloon had been secured; I ascertained that my bar keepers, through constant drill, had attained the correct sleight of hand in mixing the drinks. The hour arrived. The hall was long and brilliantly lighted. After the company was seated, the chairman introduced me and the subject matter of the evening's discussion. Now, thought I, I am all right. At a given signal the well trained waiters appeared, laden with the different drinks. The effect was gorgeous, and I expected an ovation that no Yankee had ever had. But, alas! the first sounds that broke the silence were: "I say—ow, waitaw, a little 'ot waitaw, if you please; I prefer it 'alf 'n 'alf." I made a dead rush for the door, next day settled my bills in London, took the train for Liverpool and the steamer for Boston, and counted up a clear loss of $1,200.—*Northener.*

English Children.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne thus describes the manner in which English people of the upper class treat their children: Perhaps, while we are in the nursery, it might be well to give an idea of the course of daily discipline to which English children are subjected, and to which, quite as much as to the climate, they owe their soft, bright complexions and abundant health. They rise at half-past seven all the year round. They are carefully bathed and rubbed, and by half-past eight are hungry for breakfast, which consists of a dish of oat meal or hominy and a bowl of milk, or of cocoa with a little stale bread crumbled in it. Instead of the oat meal or hominy, they may occasionally have a perfectly fresh, soft-boiled egg, mixed with stale crumbled bread. After breakfast they say their mamma an hour's visit, and then go for an hour's walk. On their return they play in the day-nursery until twelve, and then are put to bed for an hour and a half. Between half-past one and two they have dinner. This meal should consist mainly of strong beef or mutton broth, wholly free from grease, and mixed with half its bulk of boiled rice or barley. It must be cooked especially for the children, and the cook must be made to understand that children's meals should be prepared with even more care than grown people's. For dessert they may eat a little stewed fruit or rice pudding. At three o'clock they take their afternoon walk, remaining out, unless in the bitterest weather, until five. Then they have what is called afternoon tea—bread and blackberry jam and sweetened boiled milk. The next thing is a good hearty romp in in the nursery, in which the whole family takes part, until about half-past six o'clock. Then mamma takes them to her room while she is dressing for dinner, and at seven they are put to bed. This regimen is pursued with undeviating regularity until the child is four years of age, and it builds up a fund of orderliness, blooming health, and sturdy nerves, which generally lasts through life.

The Kindly Sunshine.

What if you are tanned and freckled by the sun? A slight disfigurement is nothing where health is concerned. Human beings require sunshine just as plants do. How the little children thrive in it, and would gladly throw away hats and bonnets that rob them of a share of it. We know of one mother who found her tiny daughter indulging in a sun-bath, not, of course, because she thought it would be good for her, but from sheer pity for her poor little feet and legs and body that never had any sunshine. A day of hard work in the schoolroom, or the store or kitchen, leaves us tired and perhaps discouraged about our work, and with the feeling that it is a hard, thankless world, without any good place in it for us. When our spirits have reached this low-water mark, let us go out of doors, where the sun may shine full upon us, and, in due time, his magic power upon our worn nerves will have made a new world for us, and our own place in it the best of all. Happy the woman and happy her household whose carpets and complexion do not keep her in the shadow of a false pride, but whose windows and face and soul are wide open to the sun.

Railroad Building on the Plains.

The Pacific railroad, now in operation between Omaha and San Francisco, was largely aided in its construction by the general government for military, political and economical reasons. It was originally chartered by Congress in 1862, the act authorizing two corporations to build it from opposite ends to a meeting point. The Central Pacific railroad company built and now operate the portion from San Francisco to Ogden, 880 miles; and the Union Pacific railroad company built and now operate the eastern portion between Omaha and Ogden, 1,032 miles. But little work was done on this road between 1862 and 1864 in consequence of the civil war then raging, and in the depressed condition of money matters, capitalists could not be induced to embark in the road until Congress had lightened the charter requirements. This was done by an amendment of the charter in 1864, postponing the claims of the government for its advances of bonds in favor of such advances as private capitalists should make. Work was begun on the Pacific coast during that year, and in the following year at the Missouri river end, and was from that time vigorously carried on, not less than 12,000 men being engaged at a time. The junction of the two parts was effected on the 10th of May, 1869, on the borders of Salt Lake, Utah, six years earlier than contemplated by the charter. The cost of the whole line is roughly estimated at $200,000,000, being about equally divided between the two companies, of which the government furnished to the main line about 355,000,000 in bonds, besides 20,000,000 acres of public lands adjacent to the line.

The Central Pacific railroad crosses in its course the Sierra Nevada mountain range at an elevation of 7,042 feet above tide-water. Fifteen tunnels were excavated in this mountain section at great cost. There are also about twenty-five miles of snow-sheds and galleries, erected at a cost of $1,500,000, whereby the road is operated continuously, no obstructions having arisen from snow for more than a year and a half. Leland Stanford is president, and C. R. Huntington vice-president of the colossal corporation, whose capital is $100,000,000, and whose main line and branches amounts to 2,000 miles of railroad, about 1,100 of which are in operation. The earnings of the Central Pacific railroad for 1870 were, in round numbers, $8,000,000, of which $4,000,000 were net, after paying expenses. The receipts for the current year are estimated at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The English Soldier.

In every company there are certain to be some public characters. The "handy man," the "wag," and the "lawyer" are generally the three. The "handy man" is he who can build a rabbit hutch or a dog kennel out of nothing, cut hair, splice a hat, make a draughtboard out of—to use an unavoidable figure of catachresis—scraps of colored cloth, make a bird cage out of an old tin canteen, in short, if he were to give his mind to it, I am not certain that he could not falsify the proverb on the impossibility of making a purse out of a sow's ear. The "wag" must be able to sing a song, tell a good story, be possessed of "cheek" and a rough-and-ready sort of wit, and have a plentiful stock of good humor, or he will soon be deposed. The "lawyer" is the man who always has a complaint to make to his officer, who always disputes his accounts, who always thinks he is being "put upon." He is generally better educated than his fellows, and has probably been a clerk in a small way, he possesses that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing, and generally ends badly. The handy man has many friends, the wag many admirers, the lawyer neither the one nor the other. The handy man comes out strong in the field, under canvas, on board ship, and on all occasions of difficulty; the wag shines on the march, in the barrack-room, in the canteen; and the lawyer has a chance of distinguishing himself at the half-yearly inspection, when the inspecting general asks the whole regiment whether any man has a complaint to make. Now is the lawyer's time. He steps forward, the mark of all eyes, and enters into a long rigmarole whine. In nine cases out of ten the complaint is frivolous and groundless, for there are very few commanding officers in the service who would not strain every nerve to redress a man's grievance if he have one. The inspecting general, however, will always listen to the lawyer's story, and before he leaves the barracks will investigate it from beginning to end, as if the fate of the nation depended on the result.—*Belgravia.*

Hawaiian Fathers.

An officer of the United States flagship, Pensacola, in a private letter to friends, describes a visit to Lahaina, in the island of Maui, incidentally mentioning the scene among the surf bathers. He writes: The bathers take a board about twelve feet long, which is brought to a blunt point at one end and is made convex on the under side. After preparing themselves for the water, they take the board and plunge into the sea. They watch their opportunity, and as a tremendous wave approaches they throw themselves on the board with the pointed end toward the beach, and as the approaching wave overtakes them and carries them forward with lightning rapidity, they guide the board in an oblique direction, being just under the curl of the wave, continuing so until the wave, having reached shallow water, buries them beneath it. They come to the surface immediately, and, diving beneath the approaching wave, taking their board with them, they swim out and lie waiting for the next roller. It was truly laughable to see some of them get caught as the wave broke, their board going in one direction, while they went in another.

In the march of life, do not heed the order for "right about," when you know you are about right.

In Death Not Divided.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* has a letter giving a brief account of the almost simultaneous death of two sisters, members of the Shaker family residing near that city. The letter reads: Hannah Addison departed this life on Thursday, about eight o'clock P. M., May 20, 1875, aged eighty-five years, three months and twenty-five days; residence, North Union, Shakers. Rhoda Watson departed this life on Friday, about two o'clock A. M., May 21, 1875, aged seventy-four years, one month and twelve days; residence, North Union, Shakers. A remarkable coincidence. These two woman were sisters. Their father, Asa Stiles, was one of the first settlers in Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. They had been members of the Shaker society for the last forty-eight years. The latter part of the time they lived in the same family, the same house, and in the same room, and passed on together to the better land within five and a half hours of each other. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit: that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—Revelations xiv., 13.

The *Herald* adds: These two Shakers were buried at the same time—emphatically sisters in life and death. The coffins were laid in the lower hall of the house in which they had lived and died. The "family" gathered in the room devoted to the religious exercises. The services commenced with a song, then an address by the elder who always leads the meeting. The address was upon the life and virtues of the deceased, their good example to the brethren, and the value of such example. This was followed by another song, when every one present was invited to speak. A number spoke, male and female, and their remarks were mainly upon the characters of the deceased and in eulogy of their sincerity and perseverance in the Shaker faith. After the speaking another song was sung, and the procession moved to the grave, where the sisters were interred, the brethren singing during the burial. The Shakers do not believe in monuments. They mark each grave with a headstone, the initials of the deceased being cut upon it. Rarely the whole name is engraved, but that is an exceptional case.

One Thousand a Year.

The Washington *Star* notes that notwithstanding the discouraging facts that more than one thousand papers went out of existence during the year; that many others were materially reduced in size, that circulations generally have fallen off considerably; and that the expenses of publishing have largely increased, while profits have greatly diminished, it yet appears that during the same period of time 564 new papers were established, or started rather; for there is a great difference between starting a newspaper and establishing one. It is ascertained that in the aggregate about $8,000,000 have been lost to all parties interested in these defunct publications—one venture alone carrying down with it nearly if not quite half a million. Yet, in the face of this melancholy exhibit, persons are still to be found who are willing to risk their means in an enterprise that is always hazardous, and as a rule only moderately profitable even when successful.

Statistics show that the net profit on the whole capital invested in newspapers in the United States does not equal one and one-half per cent. per annum, to say nothing of time and valuable services frequently given in such a way that they cannot enter into the account.

Successful newspapers can only be established nowadays by the expenditure of a large amount of money, and in one of two ways: First, by actually paying up and putting in bank an almost exhaustless capital to be drawn upon, and printing an expensive first-class paper from the start, regardless of profit or loss; and, second, by beginning in a small way and changing the character and enlarging the scope of the enterprise as success may warrant. But in both cases patience, industry, economy and pluck are needed.

A Partner for Life.

What is the aim of nine out of ten of the young ladies who have suitors visiting them? Do they have any? Certainly, most of them do, only to forget it. A little presence of mind on these occasions would save future unhappiness. The young gentleman, in many instances, is agreeable, gay and handsome; and this dazzles the eyes so utterly, that the young lady refuses to look further. She should satisfy herself on such points as these: "Will those eyes in which cupid now dances so merrily, always find expression from the love of a true soul? Now he says many pleasant things, and draws pretty pictures for the future. Does he go to-morrow to work which gives promise of the fulfillment of your desires in life? Do his ambitions and achievements satisfy you? Does his everyday life shine with the noble endeavors of a trustworthy man? If you think and desire a companion in your thinking—one who would unlock the deepest depths of your mind—to what stratum of humanity does he belong in the scale of excellence and morality? Is he doing all he can to build up future usefulness and happiness, in which you can share and feel blessed?"

These are the questions which in the experience of after years make many women weep in bitterness of soul, that they had not thought of before they answered "Yes." We should look out for to-day's reputations and to-morrow's successes. The witticisms and endearments lavished so freely may be very pleasant, but they will not last. They will grow tame and spiritless; and, if nothing else comes to take their place, woe to the happiness vainly invoked on the shores of the desolation opening all around.

The punishment for casting away a vessel on the high seas is death.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Cornell crew were enthusiastically cheered at all the stations on their way back to Ithaca. On their arrival at that place the entire town turned out to meet them; and they were escorted through the principal streets by a procession headed by a band of music. Speeches were made by President White and other distinguished gentlemen.... The Toronto *Globe* says that notwithstanding the unfavorable reports at present circulating in England in regard to the financial prospects of Canada, there is nothing to justify any uneasiness. Although business is dull, there is little speculating; and the panics throughout the business circles of England and the United States have only rendered their merchants more cautious. .....The London *Financier* states that the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England now in the largest ever known.... The Troy *Times* says round dances have been prohibited by the Roman Catholic clergy, and as a consequence many of the picnics in that vicinity have been obliged to confine themselves to square dances.....George R. Brown, of East Rush, N. Y., was forced at the muzzle of a pistol to marry a young lady named Barber, by her brother-in-law. Brown left his wife immediately after marriage, and brought suit to have the ceremony declared void. Justice Smith, of the supreme court, after hearing all the testimony, declared that as the ceremony was performed under compulsion, it was null and void.

An Englishman named Bailey, of New York, deserted his wife and family for another woman, but finally repented and his wife received him back. She subsequently found a note he had addressed to the other woman, and upon it had written him for so doing, when he attacked her with a stove lifter. The son, a young man of twenty-two, interposed, when the father struck him a number of times with the lifter, and the son drew a pistol and shot him dead. Young Bailey gave himself up to the police.... A number of negroes had a fracas in a gambling saloon in New York one Saturday night, which was renewed the next day about noon, in the course of which one of them cut Thomas Sorroll severely on the arm with a razor. Sorroll, maddened with pain and drink, started on a run through the crowded street with a drawn knife in his hand, and meeting a man who resembled one of his assailants, stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. He then sprang on another innocent colored man and stabbed him in the back, severing the spinal cord, which will result in paralysis for life if not death. The murderer was then seized and handed over to the police..... A meeting was held in Hyde park, London, to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales visit to India. Twelve thousand persons were present and violent speeches were made..... A terrible riot took place in San Miguel, Panama, as the result of fanaticism. There had been trouble between the church and authorities, and on Sunday, June 20, a priest named Palacious preached a violent sermon, which so inflamed the people that a mob arose that night and after killing Generals Espinoza and Castro, with many soldiers and prominent citizens, set fire to some sixteen houses. A British warship a few miles off sent mariners to join a force to put down the mob, and thus the town was saved from conflagration. The leaders of the mob were all arrested and many were shot. On the persons of some of the dead rioters were found passes which read: "Peter, open to the bearer the gates of heaven; who has died for religion." Signed, George, bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the seal of the bishopric of San Salvador.

The crops of Dakota, which are about to be gathered, are the finest for years. The yield of wheat will be fully twenty-five bushels to the acre or about 7,000 000 bushels in the Territory This will be over one hundred and fifty bushels to each inhabitant On account of the scarcity of grain in Europe, there has been a heavy export of breadstuffs from this country, and prices have steadily advanced in consequence. The American rifle team continue to add to their triumphs Fulton won the St. Leger sweepstakes, Coleman the rifle association cup, at six hundred yards, making forty-nine out of a possible fifty. In the contest for the Albert prizes, Sir Henry Halford took the first prize by scoring ninety-eight out of one hundred and five, and Gildersleeve the second by scoring ninety-two ..A gas vein has been tapped at Sciotoville, six miles from Portsmouth, Ohio. The gas burns to a height of fifteen feet, and it is proposed to light Portsmouth with it....The revolt in Herzegovina is more serious than at first reported, as the whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier, nearly down to Ragusa, is involved. .... In the Parker trial in South Carolina, the jury rendered a verdict of $75,000 for the State.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has called the attention of the attorney-general to the frauds committed by the authorities in the State, and asks him to bring the guilty ones to justice. England has again been subjected to heavy rains and many of the rivers have overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage. The Florence *Journal* states that Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by many American ecclesiastics, is expected in Rome in September to receive his hat from the Pope. .....Switzerland has voted $60,000 gold to aid in participation in the Philadelphia Centennial. Returns to the department of agriculture at Washington show that the acreage in corn throughout the country is about eight per cent. greater than last year.....As the Cincinnati firemen were engaged in a burning building the walls fell in and buried ten of the gallant men beneath the ruins. Instantly a large force went to work getting them out, and succeeded in rescuing all of them alive, although it is probable that several will die from their wounds. Chief-Engineer Megrue was in the second story of the building at the time, and three hours afterward was taken from the rooms unconscious. The loss by fire amounts to $100,000.....The military in the vicinity of Black Hills captured thirteen miners and four wagons on their way to the hills.

In May last a young white lady was brutally outraged by a negro hack driver at Inka, Miss. The scoundrel was captured recently and on being tried was sentenced to prison for life. That night a mob broke into the jail, and taking the negro out hung him near the scene of the outrage..... Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year..... The New York grain market is unusually brisk, and prices continue to advance slightly. Immense quantities of breadstuffs are being shipped to Europe, the demand on the other side of the water being brisk on account of the partial failure of crops..... The coroner's jury in the case of young Bailey, of New York, who shot and killed his father, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. The accused was held for trial in $2,000 bail..... The bankers in convention at Saratoga adopted resolutions calling for a speedy resumption of specie payment; "demanding that the war tax on banks be abolished; that the two-cent stamp required for checks and vouchers ought to be abolished.....Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy-murderer, was frustrated in an attempt to break jail. ....At the Presbyterian council held in London, it was determined to form an alliance of all the Reformed Presbyterian churches in the world..... By the explosion of a tug in New York harbor, one man was killed and another wounded..... The accountant who has been examining the accounts of the New York State treasurer reports them all right..... A terrible fight occurred in Pueblo, Kentucky county, Ky., between two families, Hallett and Dyson, in which six men, consisting of father and two sons on each side, were engaged. Five of the party were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buckshot in his side which must cause death. .....Baron Loe and Herr Sigl, both Ultramontanes, were sent to prison in Germany for using treasonable language.

An Old Wedding Gift.

Somebody in St. Louis has come across a letter written nearly eighty years ago, and sent with a wedding gift of a handkerchief to a young lady, on the eve of her marriage. This letter says: I send you, dear girl, an enchanted handkerchief. If you hold it tight to your mouth when you feel, some hundred years hence (after the honeymoon), like finding fault with your husband, it will have a very good effect. I have used one for twenty years, and have found it always effectual. Jesting apart, accept the token of my regard, with the hope that your hearts may be so possessed by the witchery of love that you may need no other enchantment to secure you both a happy wedded life.

How He Talked to Him.

A lightning-rod man assaulted a Berks county farmer with the eloquence of his tongue, and tried to drive a bargain. He told the bucolic gentleman that the next storm might sweep him away. "Well," replied the farmer, "all I've got to say is, let the storm come, and let her sweep. We've been living in that house nigh on thirty years, and we've slept under the real old storms and thunder and lightning that bounced us in our beds, and up to now have come out all right. Guess we won't invest. We're satisfied to let the lightning stay as far away as possible without putting something on the roof to draw it nearer. No lightning-rods to-day, stranger, none to-day."

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Cotton—Middling	13¾@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	6 00@	6 65
State Extra	6 20@	8 80
Wheat—Red Western	1 40@	1 42
No. 2 Spring	1 40@	1 45
Rye—State	1 10@	1 12
Barley—State	1 30@	1 35
Barley Malt	1 45@	1 47
Oats—Mixed Western	64¾@	65¾
Corn—Mixed Western	89¾@	91
Hay, per cwt	85@	1 10
Straw, per cwt	60@	1 12
Hops	7@ 26@	30
Pork—Mess	21 00@	21 00
Lard	13¾@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	11 00@	12 00
" No. 2, new	10 00@	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00@	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	40@	40
Petroleum—Crude	05½@05¾	Refined, 11¾
Wool—California Fleece	35@	36
Texas "	20@	24
Australian "	47@	50
Butter—State	22@	27
Western Dairy	21@	24
Western Yellow	16@	22
Western Ordinary	13@	14
Pennsylvania Fine	21@	24
Cheese—State Factory	02@	13¾
" Skimmed	02@	05
Western	09@	10
Eggs—State	22@	22

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 40@	1 44
Rye—State	1 08@	1 16
Corn—Mixed	80@	81
Barley—State	1 @	1 22
Oats—State	61@	66

BUFFALO

Flour	6 00@	8 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 35@	1 35
Corn—Mixed	80@	81
Oats	56@	57
Rye	1 07@	1 07
Barley	1 46@	1 60

BALTIMORE

Cotton—Low Middlings	14¾@	14¾
Flour—Extra	8 00@	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30@	1 35
Rye	1 @	1 10
Corn—Yellow	87@	87
Oats—Mixed	58@	64
Petroleum	10¾@	10¾

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 87½@	6 75
Wheat—Western Red	1 32@	1 41
Rye	1 10@	1 10
Corn—Yellow	84@	85
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Oats—Mixed	64@	65
Petroleum—Crude	05¾@05¾	Refined, 10¾

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